

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CYMBAHA CLUB.

THE FOURTH CYMBAHA MEET-
ing of the season will be held at
HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 15th
September, 1917, commencing at 8.45 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00
for others than Members of the Hongkong
Jockey Club or Overseas Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half
Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1917. 2007

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL
KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will Re-open on TUESDAY,
September 18th at 9 A.M.
Boarders return in the afternoon of
17th.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2004

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL
KOWLOON.

Professor Dahlenberg will give
PIANOFORTE LESSONS at the
School once a week during Term.
All enquiries about arrangements, for
pupils of the School or others, to be
addressed to the Head Mistress.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2005

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins
SATURDAY, September 15th.
Students seeking admission should
call upon the Warden on FRIDAY,
14th inst., between the hours of
10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2006

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPESETTER and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
Box 430.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per
share payable to all Shareholders on the
Company's Register at 30th September,
1917, may be obtained at the Office of
the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, on and after the 8th October,
1917.

Notice is further given that the
SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2001

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
any OUTSTANDING NOTES will
be paid on presentation to the under-
signed on or before SATURDAY, 29th
September, 1917, at NOON.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will
find it necessary to claim repayment in
STRIKING from the BOARD OF TRADE,
LONDON, to whom the necessary funds
will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a
charge for payment of claims out of
notes deposited in the "COMPANIES
LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the
Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

HALF-TONE AND
LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,
ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY
PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the
China Mail Office.

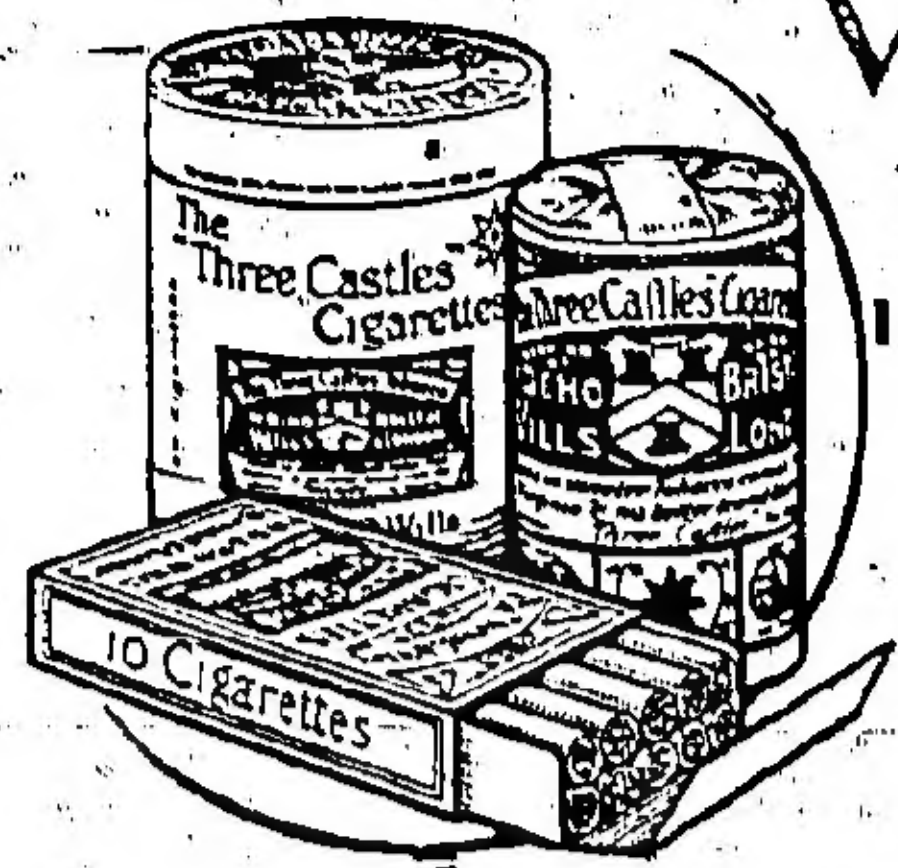
COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS

Latest
Improved
Models

JUST RECEIVED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

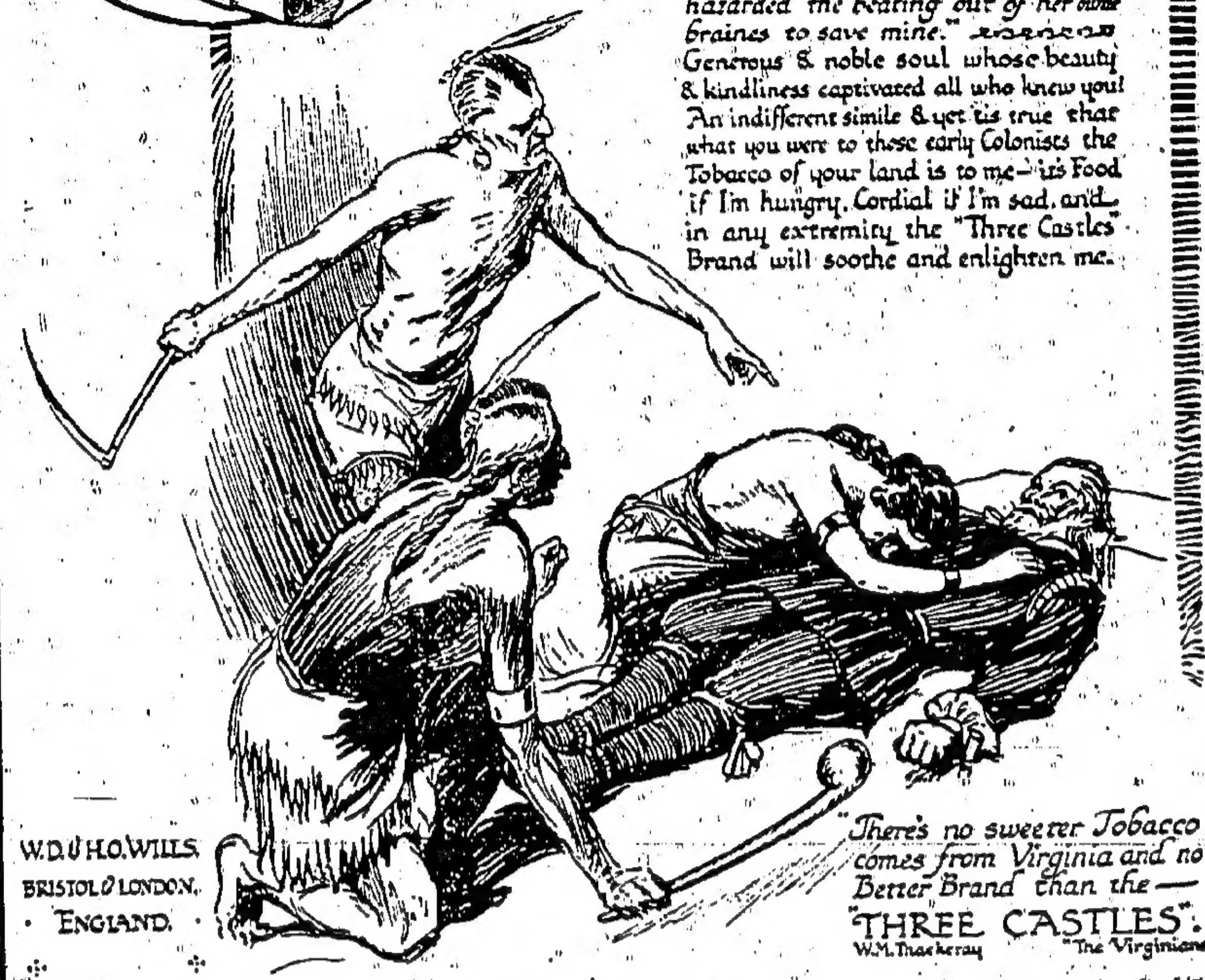
THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. (Tel. 1382)

"The THREE CASTLES"
Virginia Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

Writing to the Duchess of Richmond
Captain John Smith said how "in
the utmost of many extremities, that
blessed Virginian the great king's
daughter of Virginia saved my life
and to 'Princess Queen Anne of
Great Brittain' he explained how she
hazarded the beating out of her own
braines to save mine." ~~was a~~
Generous & noble soul whose beauty
& kindness captivated all who knew you!
An indifferent smile & yet it is true that
what you were to these early Colonists the
Tobacco of your land is to me—is Food
if I'm hungry, Cordial if I'm sad, and
in any extremity the "Three Castles"
Brand will soothe and enlighten me.



There's no sweeter Tobacco
comes from Virginia and no
Better Brand than the
"THREE CASTLES".
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

SIR J. GERARD'S
REVELATIONS.LONG-PLANNED INVASION OF
BELGIUM.

In a further instalment of his Memoirs,
Sir James W. Gerard, former American
Ambassador in Berlin, writes:—

"When the German Emperor in my
presence indited his letter to President
Wilson of August 29th, 1914, he asked
that I cable immediately to the State
Department and that I simultaneously
give it to the press. I cabled the docu-
ment immediately to the State Depart-
ment at Washington, but I withheld it
from publication.

My interview with the Emperor was in
the morning. That afternoon a man
holding a high position in Germany sent
for me. I do not give his name because
I do not wish to involve him in any way
with the Emperor, so I shall not even
indicate whether he is a royalty or an
official. He said:—

"You had an interview to-day with
the Emperor. What happened?"

I told of the message given me for the
President which was intended for publica-
tion by the Emperor. He said:—"I
think you ought to show the message to
me; you know the Emperor is a constitu-
tional Emperor and there was once a
great row about such a message."

VERY FREELY EXCUSED.

I showed him the message, and when
he had read it he said:—"I think it
would be inadvisable for us to have this
message published, and in the interest of
good feeling between Germany and
America. If you cable it ask that pub-
lication be withheld."

I complied with his request, and it is
characteristic of the President's desire to
preserve good relations that publication
was withheld. Now, when the two coun-
tries are at war, when the whole world,
and especially our own country, has an
interest in knowing how this great
calamity of universal war came to the
earth, the time has come when this
message should be given out, and I have
published it by permission.

This most interesting document in the
first place clears up one issue never really
obscure in the eyes of the world—the
deliberate violation of the neutrality of
Belgium, whose territory had to be
violated by Germany on strategic
grounds. The very weak excuse
added that "news" had been received
that France was already preparing to
attack Belgium—not even a pretence

that there had ever been any actual viola-
tion of Belgium's frontier by the French
prior to the German invasion of that
unfortunate country. Of course, the
second excuse, that the King of the
Belgians had refused free passage to the
Emperor's troops under guarantee of his
country's freedom, is even weaker than
the first. It would, indeed, inaugurate a
new era in the intercourse of nations, if
a small nation could only preserve its
freedom by, at all times on request, grant-
ing free passage to the troops of a power-
ful neighbour on the march to attack an
adjoining country.

When, on the evening of August 3rd,
1914, Von Schöen, the German Ambassa-
dor in Paris, presented to the French
Government the German declaration of
war, that document stated that: the
German civil and military authorities
have reported a certain number of definite
acts of hostility committed on German
territory by French military aviators.
Several of these have clearly violated the
neutrality of Belgium in flying over the
territory of this country. One of them
tried to destroy structures near Wesel;
others have been seen in the region of
Effel; another has thrown bombs on the
railway near Karlsruhe and Nurnberg.

GERMANY WOULD CRUSH NATIONS.
"I am charged, and I have the honour
to make known to your Excellency that
in the presence of these aggressions, the
German Empire considers itself in a state
of war with France by the act of this
latter Power." But when the German
Emperor, on August 10th, wrote his
personal explanation for President Wilson
he made no mention of this alleged viola-
tion of the neutrality of Belgium by the
French, but wrote that neutrality "had"
to be violated by the Germans "on
strategic grounds."

And, aside from the violation of
Belgian neutrality, what would have
become of England and of the world if
the Prussian autocracy had been left
free to defeat—one by one—the nations
of the earth? First would come the
defeat of Russia and Serbia by Austria
and Germany and the incorporation of a
large part of Russia in the German
Empire. German influence would be
predominant in Russia and all the vast
resources of that great empire at the
command of Germany. All the fleets in
the world could uselessly blockade the
German coast if Germany possessed the
limitless riches of the empire of the
Romanoffs.

The German army, drawing for reserves
on the teeming populations of Russia and
Siberia, would never know defeat. And
this is not idle conjecture—mere dream-
ing in the realm of possibilities—because
the Russian revolution has shown us how
weak and tottering to reality was the
deadened power of the Tsar.
Russia beaten and half divided, France
would have been an easy prey, and
England, even if then joining France in
war, would have a very different problem
to face if the U-boats were now sailing
from Cherbourg and Calais, from Brest
and Bordeaux on the mission of piracy
and murder. And then our turn would

that of Latin-America. The first attack
not on us, but on South or Central
America—at some point to which it would
be as difficult for us to send troops to
help our neighbours as it would be for
Germany to attack.

SAVED AMERICANS FROM PRUSSIAN REEL.
Remember, that in Southern Brazil
nearly 400,000 Germans are sustained, as
I found out, in their devotion to the
Fatherland by annual grants of money,
for educational purposes, from the
imperial treasury in Berlin.

It was not without reason that at this
interview, when the Kaiser wrote this
message to the President, he said that
the coming in of England changed the
whole situation and would make the war
a long one. The Kaiser talked rather
dependently about the war. I tried to
cheer him up by saying the German
troops would soon enter Paris, but he
answered:—"The English change the
whole situation; an obstinate nation, they
will keep up the war. It cannot end
soon."

It was the entry of England in the
war, in defence of the rights of small
nations, in defence of the guaranteed
neutrality of Belgium, which saved the
world from the harsh dominion of the
conquer-hungry Prussians, and, there-
fore, saved as well the two Americas and
their protecting doctrine of President
Monroe.

HOLLWEG'S WAR EXPLANATION.

The document, which is dated August
10, 1914, supersedes the statement made
by the German Chancellor von Bethmann-
Hollweg in his speech before the Reich-
stag on August 4, 1914, in which he gave
the then official account of the entrance
into the war of the Central Empires.
Because the text of Bethmann-Hollweg's
speech and the imperial letter to Presi-
dent Wilson will be studied and com-
pared by all future historians of the war,
I give below the chief part of the Chan-
cellor's version of the facts that accom-
panied the German declaration of war.
It will be noted that Bethmann-Hollweg
insisted that France began the war in the
sentence reading: "There were bomb-
throwing fliers, cavalry patrols, invading
companies in the Reichsland, Alsace-
Lorraine. Thereby France, although the
conditions of war had not yet been de-
clared, had attacked our territory." But
the Emperor makes no mention of this
fact, of supreme importance if true, in
his writing to President Wilson six days
later. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's account
is as follows:—

Gentlemen! a series of docu-
ments, composed in the rush of events,
is in your hands. Allow me to place
before you the facts which characterize
our attitude.
Sir James Gerard then quotes Beth-
mann-Hollweg's famous explanation in
which he admitted that it was contrary
to international law for German troops
to enter Belgium and said that Germany
would try to make good the injustice
committed. "Who like we are fighting
for the highest cause only consider how
victorious can be gained," said the Chan-
cellor.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN, MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and
genuine Worcestershire Sauce from
the many imitations, see that the
signature of LEA & PERRINS
appears in White across the Red
label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely
delicate flavour, or such a reputation among
discriminating people in every part of the
world.

Lea & Perrins

PRINTING OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS MENUS
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A.I., A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Fire and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK BLOCKS	STRAIGHT HEADWAYS	DEPTH OF ORDINARY SLIPWAYS	DEPTH OF TIDE SLIPWAYS	DEPTH OF TIDE SLIPWAYS
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10	10	10

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.A., Resident Dock Engineer
Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Engineer

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
101 BLDG. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTANE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BEBAL,
& OTUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Kanatsu, Wakamatsu,
Osaka, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe,
Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,
Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,
Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong,
and Canton.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A.I., A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union, and Bentley's

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonray &
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Barros Co.
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager.

No. 2, Raffles Street,
Hongkong.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1840.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Cokes Exporters. General Store
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 28 and
30, Hing Loong Street, (Opp. Street, we
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired that a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,000 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,

General Managers,
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditors' Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$19,817.03. This amount together with the sum of \$19,548.83 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,365.86 which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,000.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$22,365.86.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
Dr.	Cr.		
SHARE CAPITAL.			
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each		\$1,000,000	
Issued 7,800 shares at \$10 each		78,000	
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.			
20,750			
SUNDRY CREDITORS (including General Managers)			
Profit and Loss Account.			
Balance as per last account		\$19,548.83	
Profit for the year		19,817.03	
		\$39,365.86	
ASSETS.			
Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Treating Chambers and all rights to trade processes as per last account		\$33,448.57	
Less Depreciation		13,634.57	
Less Depreciation during the year		17,000.00	
Value of 2 Launches as per last account		12,550.00	
Less Depreciation		4,500.00	
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account		10,000.00	
Less Depreciation		2,000.00	
Stock in Trade		750.00	
Less Depreciation		17,000.00	
Work in Progress		25,000.00	
Accounts Receivable		6,000.00	
Cash at Bank and in hand		14,574.34	
		\$145,202.57	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To Interest Account	420.00	
Auditors' Fee	250.00	
Depreciation on stock	7,500.00	
Writing off old Machinery	80.00	
Profit on the year	19,817.03	
	\$28,117.03	
By Balance Working Account		28,117.03
		\$28,117.03

GORDON & CO.,

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,500.00. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion this Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,

Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

This receipt when returned to the applicant must be presented, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged for the share certificate.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Tse Kwai Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & G. 4th & 5th Editions
A. & G. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MILKIN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 18th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
One Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

Also
PIANO by Collard & Collard, Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.
Pianos with about 100 Records and Stand.

One Pair Old Pekinese Brass Lions with heavy Blackwood stand.
Full Particulars from Catalogue.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1917. 2008

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan, etc., etc.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gaze, etc., etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2008

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 18th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
One Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

Also
PIANO by Collard & Collard, Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.
Pianos with about 100 Records and Stand.

One Pair Old Pekinese Brass Lions with heavy Blackwood stand.
Full Particulars from Catalogue.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1917. 2008

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan, etc., etc.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gaze, etc., etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2008

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan, etc., etc.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gaze, etc., etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2008

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan, etc., etc.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gaze, etc., etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2008

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan, etc., etc.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gaze, etc., etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst. Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2008

WHY THE GERMAN PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE.

[FROM THE "LITERARY DIGEST"]

From the bleeding hearts of Germany has gone up a cry for peace that has penetrated even to the Reichstag, and the Kaiser has answered it with Michaelis.

Michaelis, who speaks with the tongue of his master, and demands war, more war, ignoring the spirit of democracy that is stirring in the war-weary hearts of a suffering people whose fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers have been sacrificed to an ambition for world-power, and blind to the approaching crisis born of heartache and privation. The New York "Times" says of the unrest in Germany:

The Kaiser has spoken. The German people yearned for peace. And, in some measure, perhaps, for democracy. They will get neither democracy nor peace. They learn it now from his own lips, for Michaelis's lips are his. When Bethmann spoke, he spoke as the servant of the Kaiser, but when Michaelis speaks it is the Kaiser himself who speaks. After all, Bethmann was an individual; Michaelis is not an individual; he has no identity. When the Kaiser dismissed Bethmann, he did not enjoin him with some German statesman who had a personality; he picked out an obscurity with no known views, a blank sheet of paper on which to write. The Kaiser himself became Chancellor.

The soul of Germany was aching for peace three months ago. How desperate their situation is now may be gathered from conditions at that time of which A. Curtis Roth, then American Vice-Consul at Plauen, wrote in "The Times" of March 15th. He said:—

Wage-earning Germany's nerves have been worn raw by the increasing weight of suffering that the war has brought it. This class of Germans has become sullen, dissatisfied with the Government, almost rebellious. While the middle class remains intensely patriotic, parading before the casual observer a unified and determined Germany, fatigue of war is making alarming strides among the working people. A great many of these men and women want peace at any price—at the price of their pockets, of Alsace-Lorraine, even of their country's prestige and position.

Mr. Roth has lived in close touch with industrial Saxony, where he has spent seven years, and he is looked upon by the people as a friend. He therefore spoke with accurate knowledge of the situation when he declared that "the standard of living among the working people was on a par with the emigre standard of Asia." And conditions in Saxony, it is fair to assume, reflected those throughout Germany. Of the changed spirit of the people he said:—

The working people, at least in Saxony, are becoming restive. They have hungered and grieved and overworked for many months, with conditions steadily growing worse and with each promise of peace fading into an indefinite prospect of endurance. All foibles but the very coarsest are beyond their means. The ration of these coarse foods is insufficient. The poor have been subsisting throughout the last year upon bread, potatoes, turnips, and salt.

Pushed much further by the galling stress of starvation, overwork, and loss of dear ones, a second peasant war may well be added to the miseries of Central Europe.

The standard of living among the working people has been lowered fearfully. It is now on a par with the emigre standard of overworked Asia. Their work has increased; their share in clothes and foods and other creature comforts has diminished, and their amusements have entirely fallen away. The urban poor have become desperately poor, and they are beginning to realize that each added month of the war means that their plight must become more and more hopeless.

In the beginning all was wild enthusiasm for the war. The people crowded around the railway stations to see the troops train, hailing past every twenty-five minutes. There came the floods of wounded, the difficult readjustments made necessary by the absence of the wage-earners, and then the maddening pinch of hunger. Worst of all was the atmosphere that settled down upon the land, an atmosphere of want, of fear, of suffering, of black depression, which seemed to sleep through and through one and chill the consciousness.

An eternal New England Sunday grip the formerly bustling manufacturing towns in any district. The streets were half of Asia. People passed about their

errands silently. There was no laughing, whistling, loud talking, or jovial greetings. The business streets were dotted everywhere by stores closed up by war. Grimy gray, between the cobbles in the roadway. Now and again oxen dragging primitive parts of farm-produce lumbered through the streets. Restaurants and cafes were deserted. It cost money to frequent them, and, moreover, they had nothing to sell.

It is hard to describe life under these conditions. The best I can do is to say that it was suffocating. When not going to and fro about their work, the less well-to-do hid their unhappiness in their rooms. As it was, one was forever meeting on the street, hollowed cheeks, emaciated, dry-eyed sufferers. I felt as though I had escaped from a dank prison when I got back to this country and saw happy, healthy, well-fed people again.

The strain is beginning to tell. I have heard the Emperor soundly berated by his faithful subjects in the shops that the poor frequent. I have often during the last months of my stay listened to strangely seditious talk among the workers, men and women, which grew in violence after the check at Verdun. The working women have threatened a number of times to get out of hand and rough things. In Saxony, at least, war is successfully throttling, one by one, all the people's impulses for living.

The Saxony casualty-list has been very heavy. The Plauen regiment has been wiped out six times. All the young, dashing, professional officers who led the first onslaught have been wiped out. The classes who have made good in the field, and in some cases that I know of, the derivation of the officer testifies to the startling demoralizing effects of war.

The call for more men is always insistent. The high-school boys go out once a week for drill. Boy Scouts drill from twelve to sixteen. The land has been denuded of its physically fit men.

Saxony has borne an overlarge share of the war-suffering. It is primarily a manufacturing country, and so has suffered most keenly from the effects of the shortage. At one time last year the Saxons were eating a bread made out of chopped straw. They Saxons did an enormous export business. The year was a famine year, and the loss of the hundreds of factories. I knew many men, any district who, wealthy in 1914, the industrial population of the German

all wiped out by war, saw themselves paupers in 1915. I believe that it will take many years of peace to repair the frightful losses and bring back the old prosperity.

The rich textile industries of Saxony have suffered staggering disaster. The woolen and cotton-goods mills, once shippers to every part of the world, are just barely employed, going backward in organization, enterprise, capital, and hence, in ability for the old stiff competition. War-conditions are threatening the destruction of the great leather-glove industries. The famous machine-made lace and embroidery industry of Plauen, whose products before the war graced the dresses of milady in every land, likewise is decaying under the war-stagnation. And the highly trained operatives in these and other industries are being killed off as fast as cannon, machine-gun, rifle, gas, and bomb can accomplish their work upon the battle-fronts.

A revolution, an economic revolution, has already been worked in Saxony, a revolution of destruction where effects will outlive this generation. The Saxons poor realize this better than their more fortunate countrymen, and they are bitterly, very bitterly, war-weary.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the New York "Tribune" of March 24th thus described the diminishing bread ration and its effect upon the people:—

What has become so scarce in Germany that the bread-ration is to be diminished one-fourth beginning April 1st, according to dispatches from Berlin. The announcement is said to have spread surprise and consternation throughout Germany. The potato-ration will be five pounds weekly and the meat-ration will be increased by 250 grams weekly. Large stocks of cattle in Germany are being slaughtered owing to the shortage in fodder, it is said.

The reduction is a very painful surprise," says the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung." The Cologne "Volkszeitung" reproduces a semi-official statement which contains the following:—

It should not be concealed that this new restriction means a great sacrifice, and can only be borne by a people who for the sake of the highest aims will bear even a heavy burden and who have a firm confidence that their patient endurance will be rewarded before long by a glorious peace.

The "Volkszeitung" says editorially:—

If the measure is absolutely necessary, it must be accepted, but it must be stated that for many the limits of the sacrifice have already been reached. Even the industrial population of the German

all wiped out by war, saw themselves paupers in 1915. I believe that it will take many years of peace to repair the frightful losses and bring back the old prosperity.

The rich textile industries of Saxony have suffered staggering disaster. The woolen and cotton-goods mills, once shippers to every part of the world, are just barely employed, going backward in organization, enterprise, capital, and hence, in ability for the old stiff competition. War-conditions are threatening the destruction of the great leather-glove industries. The famous machine-made lace and embroidery industry of Plauen, whose products before the war graced the dresses of milady in every land, likewise is decaying under the war-stagnation. And the highly trained operatives in these and other industries are being killed off as fast as cannon, machine-gun, rifle, gas, and bomb can accomplish their work upon the battle-fronts.

A revolution, an economic revolution, has already been worked in Saxony, a revolution of destruction where effects will outlive this generation. The Saxons poor realize this better than their more fortunate countrymen, and they are bitterly, very bitterly, war-weary.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the New York "Tribune" of March 24th thus described the diminishing bread ration and its effect upon the people:—

What has become so scarce in Germany that the bread-ration is to be diminished one-fourth beginning April 1st, according to dispatches from Berlin. The announcement is said to have spread surprise and consternation throughout Germany. The potato-ration will be five pounds weekly and the meat-ration will be increased by 250 grams weekly. Large stocks of cattle in Germany are being slaughtered owing to the shortage in fodder, it is said.

The reduction is a very painful surprise," says the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung." The Cologne "Volkszeitung" reproduces a semi-official statement which contains the following:—

It should not be concealed that this new restriction means a great sacrifice, and can only be borne by a people who for the sake of the highest aims will bear even a heavy burden and who have a firm confidence that their patient endurance will be rewarded before long by a glorious peace.

The "Volkszeitung" says editorially:—

If the measure is absolutely necessary, it must be accepted, but it must be stated that for many the limits of the sacrifice have already been reached. Even the industrial population of the German

ALWAYS TIRED.

Some men and many women feel tired all the time. This is not natural. Fatigue following work or great exertion is normal, but to be constantly tired indicates a diseased condition, usually thin blood. Backache usually accompanies this state of the system.

Such sufferers are usually pale but not necessarily thin. In fact, people the transparency of the skin is increased in dark people; it is decreased and the complexion becomes muddy. The eyelids become a greyish blue.

This condition of thin blood, which doctors call anemia, is a dangerous one if allowed to progress; but with proper treatment it may be speedily corrected. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore the lost colour, and vitality. New energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, and the colour returns to pale cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters, write a post card to-day to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66, Southmen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work." You can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also post free, a bottle for \$1.00, or \$2.00 from the above address.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PINK PILLS

At Shanghai, 66, Southmen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work." You can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also post free, a bottle for \$1.00, or \$2.00 from the above address.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PINK PILLS

At Shanghai, 66, Southmen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work." You can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also post free, a bottle for \$1.00, or \$2.00 from the above address.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PINK PILLS

At Shanghai, 66, Southmen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work." You can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also post free, a bottle for \$1.00, or \$2.00 from the above address.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PINK PILLS

At Shanghai, 66, Southmen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the useful guide, "The Blood and its Work." You can obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer, also post free, a bottle for \$1.00, or \$2.00 from the above address.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PINK PILLS</

Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

To-day's Advertisements

L.O.S.T.

Between Lyman and Victoria B. Barracks, a BROWN POCKET BOOK containing a Royal Aero Club Certificate No. 2779 and a Royal Flying Corps Certificate No. 1533. A Reward will be given to the person forwarding same to Headquarters China Command, Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917. 2100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

TUESDAY,
the 18th September, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
Thirty Six Volumes.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917. 2009

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15:
University Re-opens.
3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, Sept. 16:
8.15 p.m.—New Moon.
Jewish year 5678 begins.

MONDAY, Sept. 17:
9 p.m.—Police Reserve Band Night in the Public Gardens.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18:
Selling Day:—Hongkong Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19:
27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Sept.—V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20:
Michaelmas Day.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21:
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's Meeting.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22:
Al Fresco Fete in aid of Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23:
October Criminal Sessions commence.

MONDAY, Sept. 24:
General Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1917.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

WHAT will happen in Russia? That is at present the outstanding question in the war.

The Revolution brought in its train has been a problem big enough for any Government to cope with, but when the Commander-in-Chief reveals himself as a Government which appears to command the trust and confidence of the great bulk of the rank and file in the Army, the chaos becomes more bewildering than ever, and almost seems designed by the promoters of the revolt to aid the enemy in his advance into Russia. If there was the slightest prospect of General Korniloff's demands making for unity in the Army and nation at a time of unparalleled crisis in the history of Russia, the movement could be understood and welcomed; but there is nothing in the cables to indicate the remotest possibility of this. On the contrary, should he succeed in gaining the supreme power he is seeking, the mutiny already in the army would be likely to spread to enormously greater proportions. That seems the possibility on a reading of the news so far to hand especially in view of the attitude which the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates is taking up on the question. The Council, like the Provisional Government, is denouncing General Korniloff and his Chief of Staff as traitors who are seeking "to establish a state of things contrary to the aims of the Revolution." We are without the advantage of knowing what General Korniloff himself has to say regarding his views and intentions; and the news as to the extent of the support he is getting is conflicting. Petrograd newspapers have stated that the new Generalissimo KLOBENSKY, and the Commanders of the Western and South Western Armies, have joined General Korniloff; but, against this, we have a statement by M. KERESKY that the commanders on all the fronts except the South-Western have declared fidelity to the Government, and that the views from the Provinces everywhere indicate a spirit of loyalty and fidelity to the Government. In view of his past achievements in the field we may well hesitate, in the absence of definite news to the contrary, to believe that General Korniloff's movement was inspired by any other motive than to establish that unity of purpose in the army and the country which is essential if the enemy is to be defeated and Russia's military prestige maintained. It seems clear now at any rate that he could not possibly succeed in accomplishing that object without the aid or at least acquiescence of the existing Government organisations. What everyone desires to see is a speedy restoration of the morale of the army and the civilian population and a strong and united front opposed to the common enemy. How that is to be achieved is a problem which Russia herself must solve, but in every way possible that the Allies can help, Russia is assured of their support. It is interesting to observe that a very close interest is taken in the situation in America. A "Military Authority" in the New York Herald recently wrote:—"If the KERESKY Government falls, as it has twice already, and the chaos that is anarchy and socialism is not promptly put down in the interest of the military, America may be called on eventually for the three to five million soldiers WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT has predicted will be needed before a decision is reached. In other words, what Russia fails to do in a military way the United States must do. We must restore the numerical balance in the scales against the Central Powers lost with the defection of the Russian armies. For every man lost to the Entente cause by Russian inaction or withdrawal, we must furnish one or one and a half." The one thing certain is that the collapse of Russia will not necessarily mean the triumph of the Central Powers in the war.

SWEDEN'S EXPLANATION.

The explanation given by the Swedish Foreign Office of the admitted fact that it has been used by German representatives abroad as a telegraph office for Berlin leaves much to be desired, especially in view of the statement in to-day's cables that no fewer than 64 telegrams have been dispatched through the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. It must strike the average man as incredible that the Swedish Foreign Office passed on to Berlin all these messages without knowing the nature of their contents. In any case the excuse that these messages were in cypher cannot be accepted as adequate justification of the action of the Swedish Foreign Office. Even if the German representative in the Argentine did not disclose to the Swedish representative there that in these messages which he was passing through Swedish diplomatic channels, he was advising the German Government to sink Argentine ships without leaving a trace of them, one finds it difficult to believe that the Swedish Foreign Office—aware of the obligations which neutrality in the war impose upon it—should have complacently passed on these messages from the German representative in the Argentine with complete indifference as to their contents. The American State Department discovered the key to the cypher. Are we to believe that in the Foreign Office at Stockholm no curiosity existed to know what the messages contained, or that the ingenuity of the code experts of the Foreign Office were unequal to finding the key to the cypher? If, as one of the Swedish papers declares, the Swedish authorities were ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities have been misused, it is a confession of astonishing inefficiency in positions where in these times, above all others, the maximum of efficiency is expected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There will be a picnic on Saturday next in connection with St. Peter's Church. The launch will leave Blake Pier at 2.30 p.m.

The General Manager of the Java-China-Japan Line informs us that the s.s. *Princes Juliana* left Nagasaki on the 12th inst. and is expected to arrive here from San Francisco and Honolulu via Japan ports on Sunday 16th inst. a.m.

A gold watch, with the initials F.L.J. inscribed on the back, and some charms were found by the Police in a pawnshop on the 27th August. The watch will be returned to the owner on application to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Yang Tang \$10
B. W. Tye 10
Lai Ching Hin 10
Hing Hing Kian 5
Cheung Kung Yang 5

It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always depended upon and is pleasant to take.

Not only cures colds and gripes, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

It is claimed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath are in a state of agreement with the German Government, and that they are ready to accept the German understanding of the Treaty of Versailles, and other German demands in Austria.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held this afternoon. H.E. the Governor, Sir F. HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., presided. There were also present: H.E. Major-General F. VERNIS, General Officer Commanding. The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEYMOUR, C.M.G.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP.

The Captain "Supt. of Police" and Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. McL. MESSER.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX.

Hon. Mr. Wai YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DONWELL.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDINANCE.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intitled, An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

(a) To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.

(b) To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in a way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a Magistrate and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.

(c) To give the Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.

(d) To remove doubts as to the effect of the proclamation made under section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, on the 3rd September, 1915.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL in moving the second reading of the Bill said that at present there was no power to enforce punishment in the Special Police Reserve except before a Magistrate and that entailed a certain amount of publicity and also a certain obliquity on the man and that was not always a good thing for the reputation of the force. All other military police forces had some power of internal discipline by which the officers of the force could themselves impose punishment. It was proposed to remedy this by the passing of this Bill.

The Bill was passed through all stages.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intitled, An Ordinance to amend the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 30.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF THE JURY ORDINANCE.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intitled, An Ordinance to amend further the Jury Ordinance, 1897.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

(a) To make it clear that members of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be liable to serve as jurors; and

(b) To continue the immunity from liability to jury service which has hitherto been enjoyed by certain members of the volunteer force.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second and third time.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always depended upon and is pleasant to take.

Not only cures colds and gripes, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected place and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUMMARY COURT.

SHORTAGE IN STOCK.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte claimed from Wang Loong, a blacksmith, the sum of \$225.15, being amount due from one Ma Wai Nam, payment of which was guaranteed by the defendant under an instrument dated June 9.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was not represented.

Mr. F. E. Joseland, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte, stated from the witness box that the man Ma Wai Nam was employed by his firm in Hongkong, and the defendant guaranteed payment of any moneys that might become due to his firm from Ma Wai Nam. The amount represented shortage in stock.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

WRONGFUL DISTRESS.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Tan Shing, a vegetable merchant, claimed from Keung Wing Sang, otherwise from Tai Kwun, married woman, \$500, the being damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the wrongful and unlawful distress levied by the defendant against the plaintiff's premises and against the goods and chattels stored therein.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANOTHER MESSAGE BY M. KERENSKY.

A wireless message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief has issued the following:

"To Russia's armed forces: I declare complete faith in all ranks of the Army and the Fleet."

"Everyone, whether General or soldier, will be punished for the slightest disobedience."

"It is time to cease playing with the country's fate."

LEADING RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

It is significant that the *Norveg* *Vremi* has been suppressed for publishing General Korniloff's Proclamation.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states: "We repulsed Russian reconnoitres between the Baltic and the Duna."

We took 8,900 prisoners in the battle of Riga and captured 325 cannon, several trains and other booty."

We repulsed five attacks south-west of Turgul and Okna."

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

EQUIPMENT FOR RUSSIA.

New York, Sept. 12. At a conference between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii, it was arranged that Japan's maritime and economic resources should be concentrated on the production of transportation and equipment for Russia.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE AN ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed the enemy who attacked this morning, to the east of Hargicourt."

We successfully carried out raids to the north-east of Bellecourt and to the south of Lombardzyde."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A French communiqué states: "The artillery struggle continued very lively on the sectors at Driegraeben and Bixehoote."

We carried out two successful raids, to the north-east of Anberive and to the east of St. Hilaire, on the St. Souplet Road, where we penetrated the enemy's third line and killed or captured the whole of the garrison."

In the course of a lively engagement we blew up many dugouts and brought back much material."

An enemy attempt to the north-east of Tahure failed under our fire with serious enemy losses."

We repulsed two attacks on our advanced posts to the north of Gausieres Wood and to the north of Ronvaux. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims."

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: "We repulsed a French advance astride the Somme-Souain road and brought down 12 enemy aviators."

BRITISH NAVAL AIR OPERATIONS.

BOMBING MILITARY POSITIONS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Admiralty announces that many operations by the Naval Air Service have been carried out during the past 24 hours.

One of our patrols shot down an enemy machine into the sea; another landed in our lines and the crew were made prisoners. We shot down two other machines and drove down five enemy machines during a bombing raid."

We bombed the St. Denis Western and Gontrode aerodromes, Bruges docks, Thourout railway junction and the railway near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped. We also dropped many tons of bombs on Sprangelpoel, Thourout aerodrome and Engel ammunition dump, and bombs were exploded on hangars and a dump west of the."

We shot down one enemy machine and all of ours returned safely."

SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

FURTHER COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. The *Tribune* states that the Swedish revelations throw a lurid light on what would have been the issue of a Conference at Stockholm. The new incident will be accepted by the world as a fresh demonstration of the impossibility of making peace with Germany.

The *New York Herald* appeals to the Vatican openly to join forces with justice and civilization against a nation of murderers.

LONDON, Sept. 12. There is a sharper tone in the comments, to-day, with regard to the explanation given by Sweden, whose Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling."

The papers are confident that it will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which, if it is not disowned, will be punished and will assuredly result in prompt action on the part of the Allies."

64 TELEGRAMS DISPATCHED THROUGH SWEDISH LEGATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. A telegram from Washington states that it was known that up to July 9, 64 telegrams were dispatched by the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. In this connection it is recalled that the Germans received information of the departure of the American destroyers and General Pershing's transports.

"SPECIAL PLEADING."

LONDON, Sept. 12. Reuter is informed that so far the Foreign Office has no official cognizance of Sweden's reply to the American disclosures. The text of the communiqué published at Stockholm was only received late last night; therefore it is impossible to make any statement, but in competent quarters it is felt that the Swedish Note is a piece of special pleading. Even if Sweden takes the line that she was unaware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such absence of knowledge would not relieve the complexity of the Swedish Government in an un-neutral action."

The action taken was in the highest degree un-neutral and its character was accentuated as it was in violation of definite undertakings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden, too, must have known full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but was general. It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honour to remain."

PASSPORTS FOR COUNT LUXBURG.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12. The Government has asked Germany for an explanation with regard to the Luxburg affair and has handed the German Legation passports for Count Luxburg, whose whereabouts are not known."

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Admiralty shipping returns for the week ending September 9 state:—

Arrivals	2,743
Departures	2,858
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	12
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	6
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	12
Fishing vessels sunk	4

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, Sept. 12. The Italian shipping returns for the week ending September 9 state:—

Arrivals	544
Departures	460
Vessels lost	0

M. PAINLEVÉ FAILS TO FORM A CABINET.

PARIS, Sept. 12. At one o'clock in the morning Mr. Painlevé informed M. Poincaré that he had given up the task of forming a new Cabinet, having failed to form a Ministry of National Union."

President Poincaré has requested Mr. Painlevé to continue his efforts to form a Cabinet."

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A Turkish official message states: "The enemy activity has increased on the entire Caucasian front."

ITALY'S GREAT TASK.

4,200,000 FIGHTING MEN MOBILISED.

ROME, Sept. 12. The Minister of War, in an interview accorded to Reuter's Correspondent, stated that Italy has now mobilised over 4,200,000 fighting men. The Austrians have more than twice as many troops on the Italian front as at the beginning of the war, besides two-thirds of their best artillery, and an abundance of munitions. The Italian front is 400 miles, about equal to the entire west front."

ATTACKS REPULSED AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12. An Italian official report states: "We repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza Plateau, north-eastward of Gorizia, and, also, after a bitter struggle, we repulsed attacks on the crest of the western slope of Monte St. Gabriele."

THE BALKANS.

A FURTHER FRANCO-RUSSIAN PUSH.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A French Eastern official message states:—

The French and Russian troops, following up their recent successes, brilliantly carried the village of Pogoradze, on the south west bank of Lake Ohrida, and drove back the enemy four kilometres, to the north of Pogoradze."

THE WAR AND THE ALLIES' FINANCIAL POSITION.

AMERICA'S AID.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Association, given in honour of an American Member of Congress, Mr. M. McCormack, Mr. Bonar Law said that without the aid of the United States the financial position of the Allies would have been very disastrous to-day.

Those present included Lord Milner, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Sir Edward Carson, The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil and Col. the Hon. J. J. Byron, of the South African Senate."

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Germans were past masters militarily, but, fortunately, when the question of human nature arose, they made mistakes which had more than once been the salvation of the Allies. Their greatest mistake in this connection was the driving of the United States into the war."

Lord Robert Cecil said that the profound hatred of war of the peoples of Great Britain and America was the measure of their determination to achieve victory."

Mr. McCormack said he was inspired by the fusion of hard intelligence and idealism of the British men and women. As one of President Wilson's political opponents hitherto, he was glad to endorse the President's war principles."

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12. It is understood that the Imperial Government has purchased the Australian surplus of butter, which is estimated at 10,000 tons."

HOME RACING.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The result of the Newmarket September Stakes which is the substitute of the St. Leger, is as follows:—

Gay Crusader	1
Kingston Black	2
Dansellon	3

Three only ran. Gay Crusader won by six lengths and Dansellon was a bad third."

The betting was—Gay Crusader 2/11, Kingston Black 33/1, and Dansellon 100/15."

OBITUARY.

PEER KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Lord Basil Blackwood, formerly reported missing, is now reported killed. [Lord Blackwood was formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary in the Orange River Colony.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Silver is quoted at 60d. The Market is firm, with buyers."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

A RE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

M. KERENSKY ISSUES ANOTHER STATEMENT.

A Russian message states that M. Kerensky has issued the following statement:—

"Superior officers everywhere are acting in agreement with the Government and the Committees at the front."

General Denikin, together with the Headquarters Staff, has been arrested, also General Erdelli, who has broken the army's obedience. Several of General Erdelli's Staff have been arrested."

Only small detachments, which General Korniloff, through deception, is leading towards Petrograd remain deluded regarding the position. Their advance had been arrested and the bond between them broken."

Individual units have sent Delegations to Petrograd requesting the arrest of the Commanders who betrayed the Government."

The Government is taking energetic measures to defend Petrograd, and hope that bloodshed and civil war will be avoided. It is receiving evidence of the loyalty of the troops and people of all Provinces."

Public organisations have announced their determination to support the Government."

It is essential for the safety of the Fatherland that complete unity of action be preserved."

MOSCOW LOYAL TO THE REVOLUTION.

MOSCOW, Sept. 12. A meeting of garrison workers, professional classes and railway men, passed a vote of loyalty to the Provisional Government."

The Municipality of Moscow, in a Proclamation, exhorts the ancient capital to rise as one man to defend the revolution, and appeals to all towns in Russia to rally to the Government."

NO COLLISION OF TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12. Up till Monday night no collision had been reported between General Korniloff's, and the Government troops."

Part of the rival forces parleyed at Luga."

The Herman of the Cossacks telegraphed M. Kerensky threatening to cut the Moscow-Petrograd railway unless he submits to General Korniloff."

Members of the Government state that there is no prospect of General Korniloff submitting."

SWEDEN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12. The *Dagbladet* laments Germany's breach of Swedish neutrality, and the "lack of caution of our Foreign Office, which casts doubts on our impartiality, which, though unjustified, must damage and humiliate us." The journal suggests that the manner of the publication of the disclosures was intended to influence public opinion in the direction of arraying the whole of Europe against Germany."

The *Dagens Nyheter* and the *Tidningen* are both convinced that the Swedish authorities were ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities were misused."

Dr. Branding, in an article in the *Social Demokraten*, says that the Foreign Office is seriously compromised, and the country humiliated, by the revelations, which have tarnished its good name in the world."

VIEWS OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. Diplomats and American officials are astounded at the Stockholm Foreign Office's view that there was no impropriety in permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through Swedish diplomatic channels."

The State Department emphasises that Sweden's simple declaration that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the affair is not enough. The matter may be the subject of a consultation between the Allies, and any hesitation on the part of Sweden to carry the remedial measures far enough may result in representations from all the Allies."

THE FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT TO BE REMOVED FROM BERLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12. At conference of representatives of Entente Federations of Trade Unions, affiliated to the International Secretariat at Berlin, has concluded in London. It was unanimously resolved to remove the International Secretariat from Berlin."

It was also resolved by a majority to obtain the views of the countries affiliated to the International Federation, respecting the removal of the Secretariat to a neutral country. It was further resolved to demand direct representation of workers at the peace conference."

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PROBABLE NEW MINISTRIES.

PARIS, Sept. 12. It is probable that the list of the new Ministry will include Mr. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a strong Socialist representation, including M. Albert Thomas, and two new Ministries, namely, National Reconstruction and Propaganda."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Irish Convention's sitting in Dublin is still considering the draft schemes based on the Dominion principle of self-government."

SIX SUBMARINES ATTACK MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. It is officially announced that six submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen off the French coast on Sept. 5th. Two merchantmen were lost, and probably one submarine was sunk."

THE BESTOWAL OF HONOURS.

ALLEGED SCANDALS.

A lively discussion arose in the House of Lords last month on alleged scandals connected with the distribution of honours. Lord Selborne, calling attention to the bestowal of honours in return for contributions to party funds, moved that hereafter the reasons for rewards should be published and the Premier in recommending recipients should satisfy the Sovereign that no payment, or expectation of payment was associated with the recommendation. The House came to no vote on the subject."

Lord Carson, Government leader in the House of Lords, deprecated the course proposed on behalf of the Government, as calculated to deter wealthy men from charitable contributions on the fear that they would come in under unworthy suspicions."

Supporters of the motion, including Lord Beresford and Lord Chamberlain, urged the adoption of the American system of auditing and publishing party funds."

Lord Beresford said that a large portion of the money went not into party funds, but into the pockets of those who offered the honours for sale. He added that this would be famous for the large numbers of honours and awards bestowed upon people who had failed disastrously."

Lord Curzon admitted the gravity and importance of the subject, but thought there was exaggeration. He said that the number of cases of alleged bribery was such a small proportion to the total as not to pollute the stream seriously. Experience showed the desire to found a family and confer distinction on descendants was widespread in democratic sections of the community, and he considered that the democratisation of honours as in recent years ought to be encouraged because it was a great safeguard of public life."

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE WAR.

A DISCOVERY BY AN AMERICAN DOCTOR.

The *New York Herald* says the discovery by Dr. Gordon Edwards, a Leland Stanford scientist of a new way to administer quinine by spray as an anæsthetic has done wonders to relieve the pain of the wounded. The solution is sprayed on the raw surfaces as the patient is brought to the first aid stations, and is also used subsequently in dressing operations, with a consequent diminution of shock. The result is quick recovery. This is the first time in the history of science that quinine has been used in local anæsthesia by spraying."

Dr. Edwards has just returned to Paris from Verdun and the Chemin des Dames, where all the French hospitals have been supplied through the generosity of Americans, among them Miss Anne Morgan."

"The solution," he said, "is called nikalgin. It is non-toxic and induces anæsthesia in three to five minutes. Its effect endures three to twenty-four hours. It is good for raw surfaces, small wounds, burn, lacerations and amputations. One of the chief qualities of the solution consists in allowing painless removal of dressings. The gratitude of the 'poilus' is pathetic."

Dr. Edwards has been working quietly for many months at the various fronts, often under shell fire, with the discovery he has just made. He is preparing to go to other fronts now."

PROUD PARENTS.

Referring to two awards of the Victoria Cross at the end of July, *The Times* stated:—

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the parents of Seaman Williams, B.N.R., one of the recipients of the Victoria Cross, live at Port. Amblew, Anglesey. On Friday they received the following telegram from the Admiralty:—

"Your son has been awarded Victoria Cross, which will be presented to him at 11 o'clock. He wishes you and his mother to see him receive it. Admiralty car will call for you in time to take you to Bangor to catch 3.15 train to London this afternoon. Tickets for journey provided. You will be met at Euston."

The Admiralty car duly called and Mr. and Mrs. Williams were met by an Admiralty messenger and taken to a hotel, where a room had been engaged for them. They were thus enabled to be present to see their son receive the Victoria Cross from the King."

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of CASTOR OIL will effectually cure all men, women and children of dysentery. It is especially good for summer dysentery, in children, and is made by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BORATED LAVENDER BATH AMMONIA

EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC. This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia.

DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of MITCHEAM LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics. REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES, and frees the bather from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLAND PATENT
IN THE COLONY.

DISS BROS.
J. L. WINDHAM & CO.
Dunedin, N.Z.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!

But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! "MALTHOID" LIGHT!
CLEAN! WATERPROOF! SAFE!
WATERPROOF! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

WOODEN CROSSES.

"Go live the wide world over—but when you come to die, A quiet English churchyard is the only place to lie!"

I held it half a lifetime, until through war's mischance I saw the wooden crosses that fret the fields of France.

A thrush sings in an oak tree, and from the old square tower A chime as sweet and mellow salutes the idle hour: Stone crosses take no notice—but the little wooden ones Are thrilling every minute to the music of the guns!

Upstanding at attention they face the cannonade, In apple-pie alignment like Guardsmen on parade: But Tombstones are a Cossack who loll or sprawl or sway At every crazy angle and stage of slow decay.

For them the Broken Column—in its plot of unkempt grass The tardy tinseled garland safeguarded under glass; And the Squire's emblazoned virtues, that would overweight a Saint, On the vault empaled in iron—scaling red for want of paint!

The men who die for England don't need it rubbing in; An automatic stamper and a narrow strip of tin Record their date and regiment, their number and their name; And the Squire who dies for England is treated just the same.

So stand the still battalions: alert, austere, serene; For with his just allowance of brown earth shot with green None better than his neighbour in pump or circumstance: All beads upon the rosary that turned the fate of France!

Who says their war is over? While others carry on, The little wooden crosses spell but the dead and gone! Not while they dock a sky-line, not while they crown a view, Or a living soldier sees them and sets his teeth awry.

The tenants of the churchyard where the singing thrushes build Were not perhaps all paragons of promise well fulfilled: Some failed—through Love, or Liquor—while the parish looked askance, But—you cannot die a Failure if you win a Cross in France!

The brightest gems of Yalour in the Army's diadem Are the V.C. and the D.S.O., M.C. and D.C.M. But those who live to wear them will tell you they are dross Beside the Final Honour of a single Wooden Cross.

E. W. HORNUM in the "Times."

GERMAN EXPERT ON BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

GERMAN FLEET UNEQUAL TO MEET IT.

Captain Perouse, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, thrusts unpleasant heresies in the faces of naval enthusiasts in a review of the third year of the war. He says the superiority of the British fleet, despite heavy losses, is great enough to justify its assertion that it controls the seas. The German fleet is unequal to meet it."

The high sea fleet, in conjunction with the coast defence guns, can smother any raiding party, and the other hand, it can beat off all attacks and keep the enemy from the coast, but Captain Perouse adds warningly that German minds should give no room to views of an offensive activity of the fleet which is based on an

insecure foundation and an unproved hypothesis.

All that fleetly contradicts the Admiralty view—frequently expressed in official or semi-official reports and in the Emperor's St. Germain message that the Germans had decisively defeated and wrested from England mastery of the sea. All naval critics, except Captain Perouse, regularly promulgated that thesis and in an outburst of rage by Count von Reventlow, and Captain von Rühlwetter and others against him is exposed."

Captain Perouse says every intelligent German realizes that unrestricted submarine warfare must be conducted with all profitable to discuss boats than to accept the view of the amount of world tonnage and the great shipbuilding possibilities available for the Entente."

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON and BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.

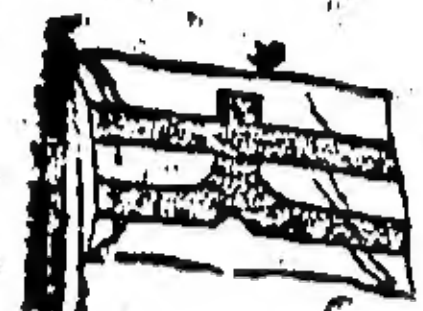
LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Superintendent.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU".....Saturday, 15th Sept. at 2 p.m.

"HAWAII MARU".....Wednesday, 26th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Monday, 17th Sept. at Noon.

"KAISO MARU".....Sunday, 23rd Sept. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside, the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bincuar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....AMOI.....Sept. 16, Daylight.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.....CHANGCHOW.....Sept. 16, at Noon.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....SHANGHAI.....Sept. 16, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....SHANGHAI.....Sept. 20, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment. Wooning.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WOSANG.....FRIDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.

MANILA via SWATOW.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI.....CHIPSING.....SUNDAY, Sept. 16, Daylight.

HAIPHONG.....LOONGSANG.....SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 1 a.m.

SANDAKAN.....KATANG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government, Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at 12 Noon.

HAIKUAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....TUESDAY, 18th Sept. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PERSIA MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 11th September at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 10th September, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 20th September at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 30th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 1096

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENJAMIN."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 1097

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

TYPABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.

25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

FIDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong (on or about) Connecting at Calcutta with (on or about)

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it. It can do marvelous things for the blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No case is it included into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease, wherever and in whatever form and with its purifying, cleansing, purifying, and expelling action, it removes all impurities, discolored, and diseased blood, and replaces it with pure, healthy blood. It is a case of pureness, purity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arise. No

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain
J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

FRIDAY, 14th Sept. —
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun
and Ammunition) at Belcher's.
8.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers
and Setters) at Belcher's.
Left Half Company (Layers and Set-
ters) at Belcher's Battery.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by
Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

FRIDAY, 14th Sept. —
5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly
in No. 3 Platoon "A" Coy. H. K. V. R.
on Kennedy Road Range under 2nd
Lieut. R. Sutherland, T. E. T. (Group-
ing) Dress, Drill Order without rifles.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units former-
ly H. K. V. R. (C) on Murray Parade
Ground under Corporal Grimes.
Edgcombe, Edmonds and Meade. Dress
Drill Order.

5.30 a.m. Recruits (formerly H. K. V. R.)
on Kennedy Road Range under 2nd
Lieut. R. Sutherland, T. E. T. (Group-
ing) Dress, Drill Order without rifles.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units former-
ly H. K. V. R. (C) on Murray Parade
Ground under Corporal Grimes.
Edgcombe, Edmonds and Meade. Dress
Drill Order.

Members of the Corps formerly in No. 4
Platoon "B" Coy. H. K. V. R. and others
resident in Kowloon will complete their
T. E. T. (Grouping) at Kowloon under
Sergeant Major Clarke. Time and Place
to be notified later.

On duty from the morning of Sunday,
9th Sept. to the morning of Sunday 16th
Sept. members of the Corps formerly in
"B" Company, H. K. V. R.
On duty Sept. 16th "A" Coy. No. 3
Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty Sept. 17th "A" Coy. No. 4
Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty Sept. 18th Machine Gun
Company (formerly Centre Sec. M. G. Co.)

On duty Sept. 19th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 20th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 21st "A" Coy. No. 2
Platoon (formerly Light Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty Sept. 22nd "A" Coy. No. 3
Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty Sept. 23rd "A" Coy. No. 4
Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty Sept. 24th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 25th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 26th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 27th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 28th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 29th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty Sept. 30th "A" Coy. No. 1
and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER.

The following Table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of Sept.
1917 —

Date	Ends	Begin
Sept. 13th	5.58 a.m.	6.41 p.m.
" 14th	" 5.58	" 6.40
" 15th	" 5.59	" 6.40
" 16th	" 5.59	" 6.39
" 17th	" 5.59	" 6.38
" 18th	" 5.59	" 6.37
" 19th	" 5.59	" 6.35
" 20th	" 5.59	" 6.35
" 21st	" 5.59	" 6.33
" 22nd	" 5.59	" 6.33
" 23rd	" 5.59	" 6.31
" 24th	" 5.59	" 6.30
" 25th	" 5.59	" 6.29
" 26th	" 5.59	" 6.27
" 27th	" 5.59	" 6.27
" 28th	" 5.59	" 6.25
" 29th	" 5.59	" 6.24
" 30th	" 5.59	" 6.24

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
by Lord-Lieutenant from the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water, Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1915-1916.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the level of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 4 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lung Kung Rock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
3 inches to the height given in the table.

September 14th to 20th, 1917.

Wind	Water	Low Water
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30

"THE BEST OF ALL"



PRICES

1 gal. \$3.25
5 " \$15.00
40 " \$100.00

PRICES

1 gal. \$3.25
5 " \$15.00
40 " \$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

\$23,970,367.

—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000

—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500

—Fire Funds \$3,837,047

—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,590

Sinking Fund Account \$28,230

\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456

Life and Annuity \$2,141,583

Branches \$37,239

Revenue Marine Department \$479,940

Other Receipts \$25,339,228

—The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SILIMPONON (SEBASTIK)
COAL

THE undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPONON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

SILIMPONON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
N. COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebastik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibeko Bay (Sebastik Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents COWIE Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

TANG YUK DEWIST, successor of

the late SIEN TING.

1, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.,
6, Wyndham Street.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917.

On London — 2.24

Bank Wire — 2.24

On demand, — 2.24

30 days sight, — 2.24

4 months sight, — 2.24

Documentary, 4 months sight 3/34

On Paris — 4.45

On demand, — 4.45

Credit, 4 months sight, — 4.45

On New York — 70 1/2

On demand, — 70 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight, — 70 1/2

On Bombay — nom.

On Calcutta — nom.

On Madras — nom.

On Singapore — nom.

On Hongkong — 100

On Shanghai — 100

On Yokohama — 100

On demand, — 100

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tola) 40.40

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 80.15 n.

Silver (per oz.) 23 1/2 n.

Chinese (Upper) Cash — 2 p.m.

Chinese (Lower) Cash — 2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest — 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Cash — 5 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Cash — 5 1/2 p.m.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

"On and after the 1st Oct., 1917,
the rate of postage on letters from
Hongkong to Fatsan, Chan Chuen, and
Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce
or fraction thereof."

Mails for Europe via Suez are des-
patched as opportunity offers but only
correspondence specially marked is for-
warded by that route and no particulars
of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-
guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco,
cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

The S.S. *Siberian* with the Siberian
(London 18th August) due to arrive here
on Friday, 14th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below,
unless otherwise stated.

Mails will close for —

BATAVIA, CEBERON, SAMARANG,
SOURABAYA, MACASSAR &
BALIKPAPAN.

Per *Borneo* leaving at 11 a.m. on Fri-
day, the 14th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

Per *Hong Kong*, at noon, on Friday, the
14th Sept.

SAIGON.

Per *Manipuri*, at 1 p.m. on Friday,
the 14th Sept.

STRAITS.

Per *Widdowson*, at 10 a.m. on Satur-
day, the 15th Sept.

FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG, HANG-
HAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA
MOJI, VICTORIA & TACOMA.

Per *Mexico* leaving at 1 p.m. on Satur-
day, the 15th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per *Longway*, at 2 p.m. on Saturday,
the 15th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Amoy*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the
15th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN
VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU,
CANADA, UNITED STATES,
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA,
EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Per *Orange*, Registration at 5 p.m. on
Saturday, the 15th Sept. Letters
at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th
Sept.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.

Per *Changchow*, at 9 a.m. on Sun-
day, the 16th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, TIMOR,
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND VIA
PORT DARWIN, & NEW GUINEA
VIA THURSDAY ISLAND.

Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters
at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 17th
Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA VIA
KEELUNG.

Per *Amoy*, at 11 a.m. on Mon-
day, the 17th Sept.

STRAITS, BATAVIA, SAMARANG &
SOURABAYA.

Per *Princes Juliana*, at 10 a.m. on
Tuesday, the 18th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FUCHOW.

Per *Hailan*, at noon, on Tuesday, the
18th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Shanghai*, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday,
the 18th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Shanghai*, Registration at 2.15
p.m. Letters at 3 p.m. on Thurs-
day, the 20th Sept.
(Shanghai Chi. P.O., Monday, 24th Sept.)

*Subscribed correspondence only.

Temperature.

Hongkong, September 13, 1917.

Barometer 9 a.m. 29.74

Do 1 p.m. 29.75

Do 4 p.m. 29.73

Thermometer 9 a.m. 84

Do 1 p.m. 87

Do 4 p.m. 87

Do (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 78

Do (Wet bulb) 1 p.m. 79

Do (Wet bulb) 4 p.m. 79

Do Maximum 87

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Do Minimum (over night) 75

Child Suffered
With Dry Eczema

On Head. Formed Bare Patch.
Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura
Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

"My little girl suffered with dry
eczema on the top of her head causing
her to